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Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader, Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to Factories and Enterprises in Huichon District

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, guided on the spot the work of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant and other factories and enterprises in Huichon district between February 20 and 22.

Acquainting himself with the heroic labour endeavours of the workers in Huichon district who have vigorously risen up in the "100-day battle" for fulfilling ahead of schedule the national economic plan for this year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, upholding the report to the Fifth Congress of the Party and the New Year Address, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave them new fighting tasks.

The workers there who have turned Huichon district into a large base of modern machine-building industry as it is today under the wise leadership of the great Leader and grown up as the reliable leading class of the revolution in his warm bosom met in boundless excitement and emotion the fatherly Leader whom they always infinitely trust and revere.

The great changes which have taken place in Huichon district are attributable to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has built a mighty socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developed rural economy in this land which was far removed from the modern technical civilization in the past.

Foreseeing the day of victory with confidence when the fierce Fatherland Liberation War for crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors was at its height, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited Huichon district through the flames of the war and chose the site of the first base of the machine-building industry of our country with a grand plan to turn our country into a rich and powerful socialist industrial state possessed of a mighty independent national economy.

He advanced the line of our Party on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture and the policy of the Party on building our own machine-building industry and thoroughly implemented them. The fatherly Leader personally visited Huichon district on more than 10 occasions and energetically guided the strivings of the workers there for building a powerful modern machine production base.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant

The heroic workers of Huichon, copying after the infinite loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners to the Leader, removed rocks and laid the ground day and night to build factories and vigorously dashed forward without interruption towards the eminence of new technique, displaying a high degree of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and smashing the mystery about technique to materialize the grand blueprint unrolled by the Leader.

Under the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Huichon district, which had been a deserted mountain area in the past, has today turned into a mighty machine-building industry base successfully producing machine tools and various machines needed for developing the country's productive forces and powerfully pushing ahead with the technical revolution, and greatly contributed to the realization of the historic task of the socialist industrialization of the country and the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

The proud history of Huichon district is the path of the glorious struggle along which our heroic working class has brought the far-sighted plan of the Leader into full bloom with singleheartedness and a brilliant record of the steady upsurge in the technical revolution and the socialist construction of the country.

Today when our Party and people are faced with the historic task to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, again visited Huichon district where there is a reliable contingent of the working class of our country and powerfully roused it to the new struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Party and, especially, for automating the production process as a whole.

The Leader acquainted himself with the production processes in detail, personally looking around the production sites and guiding consultative meetings, and solved the problems one by one in person.

At the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked around the production sites first and warmly shook the greasy hands of workers and technicians and acquainted himself in detail with their work and life and warmly looked after them.

The respected and beloved Leader looked with attention at various kinds of highly efficient machines and automatic lines which the workers and technicians of the plant devised and manufactured with joint efforts and wisdom upholding the line of the Party on mechanizing and automating the production processes. Much pleased with their big progress in automating the production processes, the Leader highly praised them for this.

Conversing with workers and technicians, the Leader expressed great satisfaction with the fact that they were devotedly striving for the interests of the revolution and people with lofty communist revolutionary spirit to be faithful only to the Party and revolution, not seeking reward or fame.

After looking around the work sites, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, convened a consultative meeting.

At the consultative meeting the Leader gave programmatic teachings on more firmly arming the workers and technicians with the unitary ideology of the Party by giving precedence to political work and on making a great leap in the machine-tool production by vigorously and continuously carrying on the automation of the production processes and reorganizing the production organization in a revolutionary way.

At the consultative meeting, he gave earnest teachings on continually and vigorously carrying on the automation of the production processes, after receiving a report on the achievements made in the past period in the automation of production processes and on the future work.

Giving teachings on boldly reorganizing the production organization at the processing shops, the respected and beloved Leader said that the important thing in the reorganization was to effectively arrange the organizational work and conduct this work smoothly in a planned way.

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"Historic Document Serving as Milestone of New Epochal Importance in the Development of Socialist Economic Theories"

International Repercussions of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," Brilliant Work of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist

Two years have elapsed since Comrade Kim Il Sung, pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of revolution, made public his brilliant work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy." This brilliant work is arousing great repercussions among the world people as days go by.

In many countries of the world such as Cuba, Japan, Burma, Cambodia, India, Pakistan, Iraq, the UAR, Syria, Algeria, Tanzania, Southern Yemen and Chile, publications continue to introduce this work in full text or gist respectfully carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and print many articles contributed by scholars, professors, public figures and pressmen in high praise of the work.

Carrying the full text of the work, the UAR paper **Le Journal d'Egypte** pointed out in its introduction:

Here we are to introduce "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a document of world-wide significance made public by Premier Kim Il Sung.

As for the problems concerning the socialist economy, they were still pending with no conclusion at all though hot polemics had long since arisen over them from the viewpoint of political economy in Eastern and Western countries.

Lots of articles and documents were issued and studies were pursued in various respects, but none of them could make an exposition of the problems.

People everywhere awaited the appearance of a cogent, well-founded document which would give them a correct understanding of the problems.

At long last, such a document has appeared, attracting the eyes of the world people and causing a sensation all over the world. It is the document Premier Kim Il Sung published, a document known as a "sum total of programmes" for socialist economic construction.

Being Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he is called a revolutionary, patriot, organizer of military power and strategist of war and guerilla warfare. He is the greatest anti-imperialist fighter ever known in the history of the Korean and all other Asian peoples. He is now administering fatal blows to the imperialists.

He is at the same time a philosopher and economist.

Premier Kim Il Sung gave perfect answers to the problems of socialist economic theories, so we call him an economist, putting his works on a par with those of Marx and Lenin.

Manuel Fernandez Colino, Editor-in-Chief of the Cuban weekly **Panorama Economico Latino Americano** issued by Prensa Latina, said in his statement:

This work is a distinguished Marxist-Leninist classic which gives a clear-cut elucidation to the basic problems of socialist economic theories now under dispute.

He went on to point out:

It gives us a great pleasure that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, made a correct clarification of the basic problems remaining unsettled in the socialist political economy and opened up a broad way for their solution.

In this work, he gave a clear-cut, scientific and theoretical exposition to the problem of the correlation between the scale of economy and the rate of development in production in socialist society, the problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in socialist society, and the problems of the peasant market in socialist society and of the way of abolishing it, which no one had ever solved correctly in the field of socialist economic theories.

Habiv Ali, Algerian public figure, said in his statement that the work of genius "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" authored by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a precious document giving a clear answer to the questions arising in the development of the productive forces in socialist society. He stressed:

...One of the cardinal problems most valuable and most fundamental in this work is that in socialist society political work must be intensified among the working people and the ideological education be strengthened for them so that they may increase and develop production voluntarily.

Premier Kim Il Sung taught:

"The more the Party and state of the proletariat, in conformity to their proper functions, strengthen the ideological revolution among the working people and gradually eliminate the survivals of old ideologies from their minds, the more the working people will devote their talents and stamina to the development of socialist production."

...Premier Kim Il Sung, rightly evaluating the role played by technique in the development of the productive forces in socialist society, newly propounded the necessity of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and the ideological education of the working people, and thus found the key for ensuring that the productive forces in socialist society continue to grow and develop at a high rate without drawing a curved line.

This economic theory expounded by Premier Kim Il Sung is a new one based on the great, mass line of the Workers' Party of Korea that relies on and serves the masses of the people, and it has brought about an epochal turn in the development of Marxist-Leninist economic theories, Marxist-Leninist political economy in particular.

After reading this work of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Masahiko Yokoyama, doctor of economics and professor of Tokyo University, Japan, remarked:

...I am certain that this work of Premier Kim Il Sung is really a great classic document on the problems of socialist economy.

The work is literally a programmatic document which a state of proletarian dictatorship must follow in shaping economic policy.

Chilean paper **Ultima Hora** serialized in three instalments the full text of the brilliant work of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy." It respectfully carried a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a photograph showing him at reading **Rodong Sinmun.**

In its introduction, the paper said that the revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are new ideas giving a solution to the question of developing the economy, one of the pending problems in many Latin American countries, and invaluable ideas bringing about thorough-going revolutionary change on the Latin American continent.

The Iraqi paper **Baghdad Observer** pointed out that this work of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is the greatest Marxist-Leninist document of our times and a historic document which serves as a milestone of new epochal importance in the development of socialist economic theories, and it went on:

The brilliant work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" represents a radiant beacon which has shown the world people aspiring for justice and progress a bright way for vigorously pushing ahead with economic construction along the shortest cut and for promoting the complete victory of socialism with confidence. It also serves them as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon guaranteeing their sure victory.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Francois Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Chad.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, in reply to his telegram of condolence sent to the latter on the death of Yusof Ishak, President of the Republic of Singapore.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the Day of the Republic of India.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Jean Bedel Bokassa**, President of the Central African Republic, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Nepal.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of greetings to the **Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party** on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

The U.S. Imperialists Should Look Straight at the Reality and Should Not Run Wild at Random, Without Forgetting the Historic Lessons from Their Shameful, Ignominious Defeat in Korea

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 27 in connection with the scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to stage a clamorous war-provocation exercise called "operation freedom vault" against the northern half of the Republic early in March.

The statement reads:

Of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors are stepping up their preparations on a full scale for provoking a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to press reports, the U.S. imperialists are going to stage in early March a clamorous war-provocation exercise called "operation freedom vault" which is directed against the northern half of the Republic; a huge number of "C-5A", "C-132" and other types of large-size transport planes will be mobilized to airlift their aggressive troops and heavy equipment of divisional size including tanks from the U.S. mainland to a South Korean vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line, that will be joined by the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression and the South Korean puppet army troops already manned in the area for the exercise.

This is one of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors designed to perfect their system of marine transport and air-borne operation for bringing larger number of armed forces and greater quantities of combat materiel from the U.S. mainland into South Korea promptly at one time in case they unleash a new war in Korea in the future.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are revealing their aggressive ambitions as they are, clamouring that this "military exercise" will be the "world biggest air-borne operation exercise" and that it will "demonstrate the capabilities" for a surprise "all-out attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and what not.

The "air-borne operation exercise" racket the U.S. imperialists are planning to kick up this time is a new criminal act of flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce and sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors for such malignant manoeuvres to provoke a new war.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have been more frenziedly occupying themselves with the preparations to provoke another war in Korea.

Last year alone, in order to reinforce their aggressive armed forces occupying South Korea behind the curtain of the so-called "reduction of the U.S. army," the U.S. imperialists brought into South Korea several fighter-bomber wings, tactical aviation corps and a large number of aggression troops who had accumulated "combat experiences" in the aggressive war against Vietnam, radically augmented their naval forces and extended the operational zone of the aviation corps based in Okinawa, Japan, to South Korea.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists have reinforced the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army, modernized its military equipment and newly built or expanded military airports, harbours, strategic highways and supply bases on a large scale.

While carrying out all sorts of military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists have caused provocative incidents against the areas of the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line every day.

The number of military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors last year amounts to more than 11,200 cases, counting only those officially protested against and denounced by our side at the Military Armistice Commission.

Entering the New Year, U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become more un-

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Saying that it is a rule that revolution cannot be carried out singlehandedly, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that goods and materials needed for cooperative production should be produced and ensured in good time by electric machine production, metal industry and all other branches closely related with the production of machine tools and joint innovations be effected boldly in pace with innovations being effected in the machine tool production.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed at the consultative meeting that in order to vigorously push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution and effect a great leap in production, the whole Party members and working people must possess the ardent revolutionary spirit of valuing most the interests of the Party and revolution and devoting themselves to the struggle for the fatherland and people and must thoroughly establish the revolutionary traits of liking to make revolution and making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance.

The Leader also visited other factories in Huichon district. He looked around the work sites and acquainted himself with the actual conditions and gave minute teachings on the tasks facing the factories and indicated the ways for their implementation.

During his on-the-spot guidance at Huichon district, the respected and beloved Leader personally conducted the organizational work to more solidly build up the supply base for more vigorously developing industry in the district.

The Leader put forth the concrete task to build more and better dwelling houses for the workers, and set up schools, kindergartens, nurseries and other public service facilities in a better way and build up more solidly a welfare supply base for still more sufficiently producing and supplying vegetables, meat, eggs, fishes and other subsidiary foodstuffs and personally took measures one by one and showed deep solicitude for the workers, looking after their life with benevolent fatherly affection down to all details.

A new revolutionary flame is now furiously burning in all the factories and enterprises in Huichon district which received the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, who leads the Korean revolution only along the one road of victory, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea, and firmly trusts our working class as the leading class of the revolution and takes care of it with warm fatherly affection.

The whole working class and entire working people of Huichon district are full of firm determination to solidly arm themselves with the great revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea, of the Leader, the unitary idea of our Party, constantly revolutionize themselves and staunchly fight on with single-hearted devotion along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader. And they are now turning out in the vigorous struggle for effecting all-round automation of production processes and specialization of production with high revolutionary spirit to lead the whole country in implementing the three major tasks of the technical revolution set by the Leader and fulfil the Six-Year Plan at the earliest date.

The on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, to Huichon district will be a turning point of historic significance in effecting a new great leap in the endeavours for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party and fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and an epochal occasion in more vigorously rousing our people to the struggle for promoting the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

"Korea Stands First in the World As a Country Which Has Gained Valuable Experiences in Development of Socialist Countryside"

World-Wide Repercussions of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", Brilliant Work of the Great Leader of Revolution Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Seven years have passed since the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of revolution, was made public.

In these years the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great Marxist-Leninist programme for the upbuilding of socialist countryside, has glaringly demonstrated its validity and invincible vitality, evoking widespread repercussions among the revolutionary peoples of the world with each passing day.

Many publications in the world, respectfully carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, continue to devote their spaces to the Theses and articles of well-known scholars, professors and many other personages that emphasize the great, theoretical and practical significance of the Theses.

The revolutionary peoples in the world unanimously give support and praise, above all, to the Theses, saying that it is a programmatic guiding compass for the solution of the socialist rural question.

The South Yemeni paper **Arbatta Asira Octubre**, respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, published the full text of the Theses together with an introductory note.

In the introductory note the paper pointed to the basic ideas formulated by the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," and went on:

The Theses made public by Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution and great Leader of the Korean people, is a Marxist-Leninist programme for agriculture, which has analyzed and generalized in a scientific way the great successes and rich experiences gained by the Workers' Party of Korea in its endeavour to solve the rural question and developed Marxism-Leninism in an original way and thereby made profound elucidation of the essence and contents of the rural question under socialism and clearly indicated the basic principles and ways for its solution in a perfect order and in an all-round way.

Habid Tembar, professor of Algiers University and doctor of economics, emphasized that the Theses made public by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an overall answer to the questions arising in the solution of the rural question after the establishment of the socialist system, and pointed out:

In his brilliant Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung furnished a clear-cut answer to the rural question to be solved after the establishment of the socialist system, a question no one had ever touched on...

He creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theories on the peasant and agricultural questions. In his Theses he put forward creative lines on a number of questions including the question of carrying forward the revolution in the countryside and eradicating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry after the triumph of the socialist revolution. The unique and creative ways clarified by him for the solution of the rural question make a tremendous contribution to developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on the rural question.

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" made public by the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the Cambodian paper **Cambodge** stressed, is a Marxist-Leninist programme of the Workers' Party of Korea for rural construction aimed at the final solution of the peasant and agricultural questions, and it is a historical landmark that clearly shows the bright future of the socialist countryside, and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

The revolutionary peoples in the world express full support and approval for the Theses for its great vitality.

Agro-economist Yoichi Fukushima, Deputy Director of the Sixth Department of the Japan Science Council, wrote in his article:

It is meaningful, I believe, to recall the significance of the Theses to our minds, for in all countries of the world the agricultural question presents itself as one of the economic problems which is most difficult to solve.

When the Theses was published, I read it and reached a conviction that we would open up a bright vista for the agriculture of Japan now on the brink of ruin, only by learning from the great Theses, and this conviction of mine is getting still firmer.

Antonio Cublio, professor of Algiers University, stated:

Agriculture in Korea has made a leaping development under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Korea stands first in the world as a country which has gained valuable experiences in the development of the socialist countryside. In a number of countries one deviation or another has appeared in solving the socialist rural question. But Korea advances along the straight path without any deviation. The Theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a document which summed up such experiences in Korea, and a new prospective programme that illumined the way to the solution of the rural question under socialism.

The Burmese paper **Myanma Alinq** carried in full the fourth part of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the brilliant work of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In the introduction the paper noted that the validity and great vitality of the Theses have been patently substantiated by the leaping development of the rural areas in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today and that comprehensive mechanization is being effected step by step in all farm work including plowing, harvesting and threshing in the countryside of Korea.

The paper went on:

In Korea even the agricultural tax in kind has been abolished once and for all and the capital construction in the co-operative farms and the construction of modern dwelling houses in the rural areas are being speedily carried on at state expense, as indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the network of public health service has been rapidly expanded and developed, the systems of free medical treatment and nine-year compulsory technical education have long since been introduced and, what is more, the peasants, free from taxation, do farming with machines and herbicides in the socialist paradise on earth, which knows no drought and flood, and they enjoy a happy, affluent life in modern dwelling houses, the paper stressed and pointed out in conclusion:

The great ideas manifested in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and its great logic and great vitality will shed ever more radiant rays all over the world as is the case with all the other immortal works of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

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disguised in their manoeuvrings to provoke a new war.

The scoundrels are more extensively reinforcing their armed forces, clamouring about the fictitious "threat of aggression from the North" and raving that this year will witness a "serious trial in the state security" and that "the 2-3 years to come will be an important period for the state security" and what not, and massing huge aggressive armed forces in the vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line, synchronizing with the preparation for the so-called "air-borne operation exercise."

Also, U.S. imperialism sent its warmongers to South Korea to "inspect" the war preparedness of the units deployed and important military installations set up in various parts of South Korea, to say nothing of the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and the coastal lines, stirring up war atmosphere.

In conformity with the notorious "new Asia policy" of the Nixon clique U.S. imperialism is actively dragging the aggressive armed forces of the Japanese militarists into its manoeuvrings to provoke a new war in Korea.

On the instructions of U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists are accelerating the reinforcement of their armed forces for a war of aggression upon Korea and their preparations for "dispatching troops to Korea" and agreed with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique even on the exchange in military service of "high-ranking officers" in order to intensify the activity of collecting military information.

All facts clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialist aggressors are engaged in their preparations for provoking a new war behind the curtain of the so-called "reduction of the U.S. army."

Now, the situation in our country is getting increasingly tense due to the daily-intensifying manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war.

Peace is maintained in Korea solely thanks to the persevering efforts and stubborn struggle on the part of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Being battered everywhere in the world and driven into a predicament internally and externally, U.S. imperialism is making desperate and frenzied efforts to find a way out in aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are escalating their war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples are raising a new military racket in Korea in a foolish attempt to stamp out the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, shore up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and prop up the shaky foundation of their colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, can by no means save their fate now on the decline.

The Korean people do not want to provoke anybody first, but will never allow anybody to provoke them even a little. We consistently advocate peace. U.S. imperialism should not take such aspiration of ours to preserve and consolidate peace and prevent war for a sign of weakness. We do not want war but are never afraid of it.

The Korean people keep themselves fully ready to smash any surprise invasion of U.S. imperialism and its cat's-paws.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignite another war of aggression in Korea in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Korean people, the scoundrels can never return home alive from this land.

The U.S. imperialists should desist at once from their reckless war racket against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and get out of South Korea without delay, taking all their aggression troops and lethal weapons with them.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the reality and should not run wild at random, without forgetting the historic lessons they got already from their shameful, ignominious defeat in Korea.

Basic Principles Laid Down by Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG for Successful Solution of Rural Question under Socialism

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, clearly indicated a scientific way for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

In his brilliant work he gave an overall, profound elucidation of the essence and contents of the rural question under socialism and the basic principles and ways for its successful solution.

The basic principles laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism, serve as the programmatic guide to be steadfastly followed by the Party and the state of the working class in the rural work.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 34.)

The first principle for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism is to thoroughly carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas.

Precisely in this principle is clarified the original idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the revolution must be continued even after the establishment of the socialist system.

In order to win the complete victory of socialism the classes must be abolished and a classless society be built. When the socialist system emerges victorious the exploiting classes are liquidated completely as classes, but there remain as ever the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry. This very fact means that the revolution should be carried forward even after the establishment of the socialist system.

In particular, only when the revolution is continued in the rural areas, is it possible to maintain and further increase the enthusiasm of the peasants enhanced through the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, consolidate and develop the socialist rural economy system and bring its excellence into full play.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, put a scientific definition on the central revolutionary tasks to be carried out in the socialist countryside.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization." (Ibid., pp. 34-35.)

This unique idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung defining the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the central revolutionary tasks that must be carried out in the rural areas following the establishment of the socialist system, is the most scientific idea based on a brilliant exposition of the historical source of the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry under socialism.

As expounded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fact that the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry remain under socialism is connected with the lag of the countryside behind the towns, which is a legacy of the old society. The backwardness of the countryside in comparison with the towns finds its expression, above all, in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, that the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the city dwellers, and that the peasants lag behind the workers in ideological consciousness. Precisely due to this backwardness, co-operative ownership remains the dominant form in agriculture, unlike in industry where ownership by the whole people prevails, and, as a result, the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry remains. Therefore, to do away with the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry under socialism, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions must first of all be carried out to the hilt in the countryside and thus the backwardness of the countryside in these three spheres must be eradicated.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a brilliant exposition of the correlation between the three revolutionary tasks.

He taught as follows:

"The tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside are closely interlinked and they must be carried out as a unified process.

"Among them, the ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work." (Ibid., p. 35.)

The idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on giving definite priority to the ideological revolution in all work while carrying out the three revolutionary tasks as a unified process is based on a scientific analysis of the transitional character of the socialist society and of the intrinsic advantages of the socialist system.

The class struggle continues also in the socialist society. From this it follows that only when a vigorous ideological revolution is carried on to steadily raise the class consciousness of the peasants, uproot the old ideology remaining in their minds and arm them with the communist ideas, can the victorious socialist system be consolidated and be safeguarded from the encroachment of enemies.

And the intrinsic advantages of socialism can be demonstrated fully and agricultural production, technique and culture be rapidly advanced by giving precedence to the ideological revolution to raise the peasants' level of ideological consciousness, foster their collectivist spirit and induce them to work voluntarily and enthusiastically.

Attaching primary importance to the ideological revolution does not in any way mean that we may neglect the technical and cultural revolutions.

While giving priority to the ideological revolution, we must energetically promote the technical and cultural revolutions along with it in the countryside.

Only when we carry out the technical and cultural revolutions, can we develop the productive forces of agriculture, elevate the material and cultural standards of the peasants, free them from arduous labour and rear them into civilized communist builders. It is an important condition for remoulding the ideological consciousness of the peasants to eliminate the technical and cultural backwardness in the countryside and enhance the living standards of the peasants.

The second principle for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism is to strengthen in every way working-class leadership over the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of the towns for the countryside.

As taught by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, leadership and assistance by the Party and the state of the working class are indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside. The peasantry can take the socialist path and then go over to communism only under the leadership and with the assistance of the working class, the most progressive revolutionary class of the society.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"For the elimination of the distinctions between industry and agriculture in their level of economic management and ownership, it is necessary to promote energetically the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and strengthen in every way the support of the towns for the rural areas and, on this basis, improve the guidance and management of the rural economy and gradually bring co-operative ownership up to the level of ownership by the whole people. Meanwhile, the improvement of guidance and management of the rural economy, development of co-operative ownership and maintenance of a correct correlation between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership constitute important requisites for the acceleration of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, for effective assistance by the towns to the countryside and for the successful solution of all problems involved in building the socialist countryside." (Ibid., p. 40.)

The difference between industry and agriculture in respect of ownership is an essential one that determines the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the distinctions between town and country it is necessary to rid the countryside of backwardness in technique, culture and ideology, and also in ownership and the level of economic management.

As taught by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the basic direction in improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture consists in steadily bringing the method of management in the agricultural co-operative economy closer to the advanced method of management of industrial enterprises, and what is important in this respect is to employ the industrial method of management in guiding the rural economy.

Guidance of the rural economy by the industrial method means the strengthening of technical guidance in production and the planning and systematization of all management work.

Inasmuch as the scale of management in agriculture daily expands and agriculture gradually approaches the level of industry in its technical equipment under socialism, the method of guidance of agriculture should also be brought closer to the method of the advanced method of management of industrial enterprises. This alone will render it possible to accelerate the technical revolution in the countryside, overcome desultoriness and lack of organization in the management of agriculture, make rational use of land, farm machines and other means of production and of labour power and improve cultured practices in farm production. It will give a strong impetus to the increase of agricultural production, the consolidation of the co-operative economy and the improvement of the peasants' livelihood.

While steadily bringing the method of management of the agricultural co-operative economy closer to the advanced method of management of industrial enterprises, we should gradually convert co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people.

As instructed by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the basic way of gradually turning co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people is to organically link the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership.

For this purpose, it is necessary to steadily reinforce the state enterprises in direct service of the rural economy and get these enterprises to take an active part in agricultural production at the co-operative farms.

Closely linking up ownership by the whole people with co-operative ownership in such a way is essential for the working class to increase its political and ideological influence on the peasantry, for industry to introduce more successfully into agriculture its machine technology, advanced method of industrial management and cultured practices in production and for the towns to give effective assistance to the countryside.

Only then can we consolidate and develop co-operative ownership and bring it closer to ownership by the whole people, facilitate and accelerate the process of gradual transition from co-operative ownership to ownership by the whole people.

The above-mentioned three principles for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism are closely interlinked.

It is one of the indispensable prerequisites for improving the guidance and management of agriculture and bringing co-operative ownership up to ownership by the whole people to thoroughly carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside.

Besides, the process of implementing the ways for the elimination of the distinctions between industry and agriculture in the level of management and ownership further accelerates the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas and brings about more effective assistance of the towns to the countryside.

To strengthen in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry and the support of the towns for the countryside is a decisive guarantee for successfully speeding up the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas and particularly for obliterating the distinctions between industry and agriculture in the level of management and ownership, improving the guidance and management of agriculture and bringing co-operative ownership up to ownership by the whole people.

The brilliant achievements our Party has so far made in the struggle for the solution of the socialist rural question clearly show the validity and vitality of the basic principles for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism.

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, summed up in an all-around way the successes scored in the upbuilding of the socialist countryside and again brightly illumined the way for the final solution of the rural question.

He set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution, particularly the concrete tasks of carrying out the overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture so as to drastically narrow down the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour. At the same time the respected and beloved Leader made a detailed exposition of the tasks and ways for rapid eradication of the distinction between the workers and the peasants in the living standards and the distinction between the urban and rural inhabitants in the living conditions.

Indeed, the basic principles for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism, the principles laid down by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his Theses, serve as the only correct guiding compass to be invariably followed by the Party and the state of the working class in the rural work and as a beacon fire that lights up a Marxist-Leninist way for the final solution of the rural question and the complete victory of socialism.

Kim Yun Sik

Looking Back Upon the Days of Land Reform

Our socialist countryside is now developing into a richer and more cultured one equipped with modern technique, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Our peasants who march ahead along the bright road illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are engaged in a worthwhile struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and for their own happiness, as masters of the country and as true masters of land.

Our happy life of today makes me trace the glorious history in which we peasants became masters of land and grew into socialist working peasants.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and benevolent father of our peasants, has all along shown great concern and deep solicitude for the solution of the rural question from the time right after liberation.

I proudly recall the days when the historic land reform was carried out and the century-old aspiration of our peasants accomplished thanks to the sagacious guidance and unbounded care of the fatherly Leader.

Twenty-five years have already elapsed since the Law of Land Reform, the first historic event in the solution of the rural question in our country, was promulgated.

The Leader saw to it that land was distributed gratis among us peasants, the tillers. The things of those days are still fresh in my mind as though they happened only yesterday.

When putting up mark posts in the distributed land, peasant An Byong Sik whose family had worked as hired hands for three generations shed tears of gratitude grabbing earth with his both hands on the rice field; old man Cha Il Dae, now the master of land, was so overjoyed that he went out to the paddy fields to see them twice or thrice even in a single night. Really all of the hired peasants and tenant peasants in Unjong village felt a lump in their throats, full of joy over their being masters of land.

Before liberation, more than 75 per cent of the total arable land in our village was in the hands of a few landlords.

Under Japanese imperialist rule we peasants, deprived of land and subjected to feudal exploitation, all led as miserable a life as serfs and eked out a bare existence in the depth of poverty and famine.

That was why we peasants wished most ardently to have our own land and farm it for ourselves in a society free from exploitation and oppression. But this earnest desire of our peasants could not be realized under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The long-cherished aspiration of our peasants for land was realized only by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung after liberation.

When he returned to Pyongyang in triumph after defeating Japanese imperialism, General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, took into consideration the fact that Korea was a backward colonial agrarian country and the peasants made up the overwhelming majority of the population and then he set it forth as the most urgent revolutionary task to put an end to the feudal relations of landownership which was predominant in the countryside.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The question of land is a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution. The solution of the land question is indispensable for wiping out the economic foothold of the reactionary forces rooted in the rural areas, for emancipating the peasants from the shackles of feudalistic exploitation to raise their political zeal to a great degree and fortifying the social and political foundations for the democratization of all political, economic and cultural life in the country. And only by carrying out land reform is it possible to free the agricultural productive forces from the feudal fetters, develop them quickly and promote forcefully the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole of the national economy. The solution of the land question acquired a particularly important meaning in our country which was a backward colonial agrarian country, the overwhelming majority of its population being the peasants."

The feudal tenant system maintained in the rural areas of our country in the immediate post-liberation days was still keeping the overwhelming majority of our peasants in bondage to the landlords and retarding the development of the agricultural productive forces.

Not only that. It constituted a great obstacle to social progress as a whole.

After all, only by enforcing the land reform was it possible to deliver our peasants from feudalistic exploitation and oppression, accelerate the rehabilitation and development of the national economy as a whole and successfully carry out the tasks of other democratic reforms.

Fully reflecting the century-old aspiration of our peasantry for land, the Leader put forth the land programme "Land to the peasants who till it!" and guided the land reform with success.

In order to prepare our peasants for the struggle to solve the land problem, he organized the struggle for the enforcement of the three-to-seven tenant system. Under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader the peasants in Unjong village, too, who had languished under the yoke of feudalistic exploitation and oppression for a long time succeeded in carrying into effect the three-to-seven system, breaking down the resistance of wicked landlords. In this course, we peasants came to know more of the world and have a firm conviction that we can win if we fight. Further, we came to understand more deeply the truth that we must extricate ourselves from the exploitation by landlords. Thus more than 100 awakened tenant peasants and hired peasants in Unjong village, reflecting their cherished desire for land, wrote a letter to the Leader all the night through just as the peasants in all other parts of the country did.

It was the night of February 20. By a flickering lamp we wrote the letter addressed to General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. Even today I vividly remember what we described in it and how.

In the letter inscribed with the feelings of the peasants of our Unjong village word by word, we told of the rugged path we had covered for 36 years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule and said, among other things, that after the August 15 liberation the enforcement of the three-to-seven system markedly improved our peasants' livelihood but our desire for land was not realized completely and that landlords continued tormenting us peasants by vile methods.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, despite the claims of busy work right after liberation, personally visited rural villages all over the country and had a heart-to-heart talk with peasants to find a way for the most rational solution of the land question.

He came to villages in our Sukchon county, too, where he stayed for more than a month to concretely acquaint himself with how matters stood in the countryside.

After he had a deep grasp of the feelings of our peasants, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into full account the balance of class forces and the relations of landownership in our countryside and the age-old thirst of the peasants for land, prescribed whom the land was to be confiscated from and determined the ways for putting an end to the tenant system and other principles of land reform, which correctly mirrored the genuine interests of the peasants and the requirements of social development.

He saw to it that the Law of Land Reform was promulgated to confiscate without compensation the land belonging to the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and the land owned by the landlords who possessed more than five *chongbo* of it and the land of those who continuously rented it out and to distribute the confiscated land free to the peasants who till it. For the successful fulfilment of the land reform, a rural committee composed of poor peasants and hired peasants was organized in our Unjong village, too.

I was elected member of the rural committee. It seemed to me like a dream that we were to carry out the land reform on our own.

It was a great work which no one had ever tackled. When we went about it ourselves, things did not go well as we wished. We bustled about busily in stirring excitement, but we did not know what to begin with and how.

On top of it, people, though small in number, did not put faith in the land reform to be enforced, taken in by the ill rumours spread by the reactionaries, and some malicious elements made no scruples to obstruct the enforcement of the land reform.

Just at that time, the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched in person functionaries and propagandists of political parties and public organizations to explain and propagate the Law of Land Reform among the masses of the peasants so as to heighten the class consciousness of our peasants and expose and smash the reactionary rumours and pernicious propaganda of the landlords and all other reactionary elements. Moreover, he organized the work of evacuating the wicked landlords to beat off the resistance of the landlords and prevent the hostile classes from exerting reactionary influence upon less-awakened peasants.

In addition, when our peasants were in difficulty he sent out contingents of the working class, the leading class of the revolution, to the countryside. Thanks to the active assistance of the working class in the struggle against the reactionaries, we came to have confidence in ourselves and became more active.

The wise and personal guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rendered it possible to carry out the land reform successfully in our country in a very short span of time—some 20 days.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"As a result of the land reform, the feudal system of landownership, the socio-economic stronghold of the anti-democratic reactionary forces, has been abolished in our countryside once and for all. Before the North Korean peasants freed from the shackles of feudalism, broad vistas have been opened up for the rapid development of the rural economy and the improvement of their life."

The enforcement of the historic land reform enabled us peasants in Unjong village to do farming freely on our land and lead a new life free from feudalistic exploitation.

We did everything in our power to increase grain output with a high pride and honour of being masters of land given by the Leader.

In whole-hearted response to the call of the Leader "Let us greet the first spring of liberated Korea with increased production and let us not leave even an inch of land in furlough!" we peasants in Unjong village pushed ahead with plowing and sowing.

In the first-year farming after the land distribution, we peasants already turned out three times as much grain as in the pre-liberation days, living on rice personally sent by the Leader and using seeds, various kinds of farm implements and a great deal of fertilizers also sent by him.

Even in the past Fatherland Liberation War, we peasants in Unjong village, now masters of the land, tilled every land to the inch and ensured wartime food production successfully and with greater results.

In the postwar days, all of the peasants in our village worked hard in one body out of an ardent desire to render devoted service to the Leader along the highway indicated by him for the co-operativization of agriculture. Under the wise guidance of the Leader we carried through the line of agricultural co-operativization and thus overfulfilled our assignments for agricultural production with credit every year. Last year, despite a long spell of unusually adverse weather conditions, we peasants in Unjong village gathered in bumper crops from all the paddy and dry fields giving full play to the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system which the Leader had personally initiated during his visit to our Sukchon county. Thus, we greeted the Fifth Congress of our Party with another abundant harvest last year.

In the bygone days, we peasants in Unjong village had to pull the plough, because no oxen were available for us. Things are quite different now. Our village has more than 20 tractors and lorries which do labour-consuming work for us peasants.

We peasants who lived under dim lamplights are now well off in modern dwelling houses with bright electric lights on, while studying the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

Before liberation, only two tile-roofed houses were to be seen in our village. But today our village has cosy modern dwellings for more 200 households and enough facilities for education, culture and public health.

Indeed, over the 25 years since the historic land reform our countryside has taken on a new look beyond recognition, and the way the people do their work has also changed.

In our Unjong village the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are being carried on speedily along the bright path illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We peasants who live and work in such pulsating realities will fulfil our quotas for the first year of the Six-Year Plan with flying colours and thus add lustre to the honour of being Red agricultural working people, the defenders of the land given by the Leader.

Kim Mong Song
Unjong Co-op Farm
Sukchon County
South Pyongan Province

Socialist Countryside Develops under Bright Rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"

It is seven years since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made public his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." (February 25, 1964)

In the vast plain of the Pyongwon county, South Pyongan Province, the agricultural working people are all out in preparations for the farming of this year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), and in non-paddy irrigation projects, upholding the report made by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The paddies in this area were entirely rain-dependent in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In those days even a starry night plagued the peasants with the premonition of a disastrous drought and a few sunny days were enough to leave the paddies cracked like the back of a tortoise. But the vast expanse of the plain has now turned into a plain of bumper harvest, which never knows a crop failure, into a modern socialist rural district good to work and live in.

The peasants do farming with machines, electric power and chemicals in a countryside free from taxes and live and work in happiness, without worries about food, clothing and housing, education of their children or about medical treatment.

These epochal changes in our rural areas have been made in the course of carrying into practice the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, under the wise leadership of the Leader who brought to maturity a grand plan for building a flowering socialist modern rural community in this land from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and has led our countryside along the one road of prosperity.

In February 1964, the fatherly Leader made public the Theses, the great programme for the building of socialism and communism, and visited Pyongwon county in June that year, where he taught the peasants the role of county in building the socialist modern rural community and concrete ways for its construction. In the seven years since then, the looks of all the villages in Pyongwon county have been changed beyond recognition in accordance with the teachings of the Leader and under his warm care.

On the Sambong Co-operative Farm in Pyongwon county, for instance, a dense network of irrigation channels built with the powerful assistance of the independent modern industry and the working class is ramified over its vast fields and the hills behind the village are covered with fruit trees.

Today the grain output in Sambong-ri has increased 14 times, meat 15 times and fruits 65 times as against those under Japanese imperialist rule.

More than 670 modern houses standing in rows, the farm club with 800 seats and modern facilities and the big Sambong Middle School, a nine-year school with an accommodation of 1,000, remind us of a beautiful small town.

At the expense of the state, the village children receive compulsory nine-year technical education till their working age without paying a penny and the co-op farmers also are raising their level of general knowledge and special agro-technology under the education system where they study without leaving their jobs.

Now the village has 50 agro-technicians and assistant technicians in the domains of farming, livestock breeding, veterinary medicine and agricultural management and each workteam has three or four agro-technicians and assistant technicians, who work for placing farming on a scientific basis.

There are in the village all necessary facilities of cultural and welfare services such as a store resembling an urban department store, a clinic with wards for in-patients, neat creche and kindergarten, tailor's shop and laundry, etc., which render devoted services to the peasants.

The co-operative farmers there are leading as good a cultured life as the urban people under such wonderful conditions as had been unimaginable in the past, receiving an average of 4 tons of grain and over 1,000 won in cash per household every year and utilizing radios, cinema, TV sets and various kinds of publications to their heart's satisfaction.

Such happy appearance of the peasants is seen everywhere in the country today—not only in the plain areas but also in the mountain villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san and the solitary villages on islands.

Really tremendous changes have taken place in our countryside in the course of implementing the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution.

With the successful fulfilment of the rural technical revolution with irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification as its main content, the rural economy of our country has been placed on the basis of modern science and technology.

In our country, the irrigation of paddy fields has been brought to completion and that of non-paddy fields has progressed in no small measure and drainage projects have been undertaken extensively in major rice-producing areas, with the result that a perfect system of irrigation has been established, which always guarantees a high and stable harvest in agricultural production, withstanding any flood or drought.

Great successes have also been attained in rural mechanization. Ploughing and harrowing of paddy fields have been mechanized in the plain areas and threshing has been mechanized in all the areas. The carriage operation which is one of the most arduous and labour consuming work in our countryside has been mechanized in the main.

The rural electrification has been completed and electricity has found its way to all rural *ri* even to the villages on islands and the solitary farm houses in the mountain areas. At present, the annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounts to 1,000 million kwh.

Big efforts have been devoted to chemicalization, too. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of paddy fields was 674 kilogrammes in 1969 and non-paddy fields 478 kilogrammes and the amount of agricultural chemicals sprayed jumped more than 3.3 times between 1961 and 1969.

Many production and cultural establishments, creches and kindergartens, clinics and other cultural and welfare facilities have been erected with the state investment of a huge amount of funds every year in the rural economy of our country. Last year alone, over 100,000 modern rural houses were built and provided to the peasants.

The ideological and cultural revolutions have been vigorously pushed ahead and the peasants of our country are firmly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves and becoming educated and cultured peasants.

Good is our countryside today, but brighter is its prospect of tomorrow.

Under the grand prospective Six-Year Plan advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy will be fully carried out in our country in the near future and thus the differences between agricultural and industrial work will be considerably reduced and the 8-hour workday now in force for the workers will be gradually introduced for the peasants, who will work more joyously with machines and chemicals.

The supply to the countryside will be decisively improved and bus service will be introduced in every rural *ri* and water service will be brought to all rural villages and the modern dwelling houses and education, cultural and health establishments will be newly built or expanded on a large scale, in accordance with the measure of the Party for eliminating the differences in the living conditions of the urban and rural population.

Thus, our countryside will turn into a more cultured, modern socialist rural community.

Kim Jong Sin

Brisk farming preparations on the co-operative fields for a higher output of grain this year

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

The Entire Korean People Denounce the U.S. Imperialists' New War Gambling and Fully Support the Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam Which Manifested the Unshakable Determination to Fight Resolutely for the Complete Independence and Freedom of the Indochinese Countries

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 25 denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are crying out for invasion of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, escalating their war of aggression in Indochina.

The statement says:

The U.S. imperialists are now openly crying out for invasion of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, escalating their war of aggression in Indochina.

Nixon, the war-like boss of the U.S. imperialists, at a news conference on February 17 let out the brigandish sophistry that no "limitations" would be placed on the use of their air power in Indochina and war escalation would increase the rate of the "withdrawal" of their aggressor forces from this area and that they would invade the Democratic Republic of Vietnam if the safety of their aggressor troops in Laos and South Vietnam is "threatened."

This fully reveals the most ferocious and shameless nature of U.S. imperialism and is an overbearing threat and blackmail to the peoples of Vietnam and the rest of Indochina and a challenge to the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people denounce the U.S. imperialists' new war gambling and fully support the February 20 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the February 21 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam which manifested the unshakable determination to fight resolutely for the complete independence and freedom of the Indochinese countries.

The U.S. imperialists are now getting more desperate in their attempt to find in the expansion of the war of aggression a way out of the serious military and political setbacks they are sustaining in Indochina.

With no military threat or blackmail or war expansion, however, can the U.S. imperialists frighten the Indochinese peoples who have the tradition of an indomitable anti-imperialist struggle or save themselves from the imminent doom.

The U.S. imperialists' intensified actions of aggression and war in Laos and the whole area of Indochina these days do not indicate their mightiness, but, on the contrary, show their weakness.

The more high-handed the U.S. imperialists become in their action, the more hopeless bog they will sink into.

The adventurous war expansion of the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a foolish attempt to turn back the wheel of history. This will further strengthen the militant unity and solidarity of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples and further confirm their fiery determination to fight and defeat the aggressors to the last.

The U.S. imperialists should unconditionally discontinue their rash aggression against the Indochinese peoples and quit South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia at once, taking along their aggressor army and troops of their satellite countries and puppets.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support and assist with might and main the just anti-U.S. imperialist, national salvation struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying the strong protest and denunciation of the peoples of Indochina and the rest of the world, continue to expand their war of aggression in Indochina, they will be unable to escape a more shameful and miserable defeat.

Under the Sagacious Guidance of the Great Leader of Revolution Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Our Countryside Has Been Converted into a Paradise on Earth

Peasants supporting and welcoming the Law of Land Reform

In the Room for Study of Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung agricultural working people are absorbed in studying his great revolutionary ideas Photo by O Dong Jun

The application of chemicals steadily increases agricultural production

With the completion of irrigation our country has become a country covered with irrigation networks

Dry-field farming, too, knows no crop failure thanks to the extensive introduction of non-paddy irrigation by water sprinkling

Machines harvesting abundant rice crops in place of men Photo by Ryu Han In

A cosily-built socialist modern village in our country Photo by Yun Yong Gyong

A Short Story

The History of Iron

Pyon Hui Gun

(Continued from our previous issue No. 9)

But now, while he was listening to the guest he felt he saw the world clearly.

(Who may he be? He knows the world so well and calls the workers the masters of the country.)

Suddenly Ung Chil thought of the news he had heard that General Kim Il Sung, back home, already visited a factory and presumed... "Isn't he General Kim Il Sung?"

The guest said that knowledge was power and that, to be the masters of the works, workers should learn how to conduct state affairs and operate the works. He said that in the past days the Japanese imperialists let Koreans do physical labour alone lest they should learn the technique, but now things changed and Koreans could learn anything if they wished.

"We must start operating the works and draw out iron as early as possible. Without iron we can neither build the country nor better the people's living." Thus he said and went on:

"Look! If we are to reconstruct the works, build houses and make the machines to weave cloths, iron is needed. Not only that. Not to be colonial slaves of the imperialists for good we must have strong army. But, without iron we can make neither rifles nor guns.

"Why had we been robbed of our country by the Japanese imperialists? When they with bloodshot eyes busied themselves making guns and warships, producing iron in order to raid us, our nobility rulers were singing the praises of profound peace on donkey back with horsehair hat on.

"That was why our country was conquered?... We must not follow in the wake of them. We should produce iron by ourselves, arm the army and annihilate the aggressors at a blow. How important is iron? The masters of this works, too, must produce iron as soon as possible."

While hearing him talk Ung Chil felt a new strength welling up in him. But he was quite puzzled over the question of operating the works.

"To produce iron the works must be operated. But it is quite beyond our..." He mumbled to himself.

"Of course it is not so simple. But there is nothing impossible in this world for workers. Let us say factories, machines, buildings, guns, aeroplanes, warships... Do not they come out of workers' wisdom and strength? If workers are united they can succeed in everything. Don't hesitate. Be fearless and stick to it, then soon we will be able to operate the works and produce iron by ourselves."

Thus encouraging him, the guest took his leave.

"O! Are you leaving so soon?" Ung Chil was sorry, for he wished to learn more from him.

"Yes, I must leave. Let's see again. Now, I wish to know your name."

"I'm called Pak Ung Chil. I've learned much from you, dear guest," Ung Chil thanked politely.

"Not at all. We are enlightened much by you. We will be looking forward to the day when iron will flow out of this works. Good-bye." Saying so he shook hands with Ung Chil.

Ung Chil stood there with an abstracted air till the guest went out of the gate.

After listening to him, now he felt he knew better what to do in such a confusion and disorder. And a thought gripped Ung Chil that he was possibly General Kim Il Sung himself. (Why haven't I asked his name? Shall I go after him and ask?...) But he cared not lest he should commit any fault. He turned to the back gate of the works and came back home.

His wife was out with children. Now, the thought all the more haunted him, and every word the guest spoke came across his mind vividly.

After a while his wife ran up to him out of breath from outside.

"Hullo, what a happy event it is!"

"Why so noisy?" Ung Chil glanced at her without any interest.

"Hullo! General Kim Il Sung whom you talked of so often has visited the works today... It's the talk of the town."

"What?" Ung Chil started up. "Is it t—true?"

"What for must I devise such a story, if not true? They are so much excited now... saying that their conditions will be bettered from tomorrow."

"Is there any one who saw him?"

"Yes, uncle Sun Taek and uncle Dok Man did."

Ung Chil hit his knee. (I guessed rightly! He was General Kim Il Sung!)

Being a man of quick temper, Ung Chil could not spare any minute in small talk. He ran up to metal worker Dok Man.

Fortunately Dok Man happened to be home.

"Hey, Dok Man! Is it true that you met General Kim Il Sung?" Ung Chil asked abruptly.

"Sure! Never expected I to meet him so early," he went on exultantly.

"I was in the metal shop putting things in order with Sun Taek, when the outside was agog with excitement. I came out and found the yard in front of the office was crowded with people. All of them raised their hands crying 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!'

"I ran up to them without knowing what it was. A fine-built, tall guest was on the step of the porch with the leaders of the Works Guards, and they said that he was General Kim Il Sung. I was deeply touched and cried 'Long live!' again and again. The General told us that we workers were the masters of the works from now on, that we should defend the works well. I could not keep back my tears..."

Saying so Dok Man mopped the corner of his eye.

Ung Chil asked Dok Man about the appearances of the General in detail.

Judging from the answers of Dok Man it was certain that he was General Kim Il Sung.

"What a great mistake have I made!" Ung Chil said to himself.

"Well?... What's the matter?" Dok Man turned to Ung Chil dubiously.

"What sort of a man he might think of me? I chattered anything and everything indiscreetly."

"Have you seen him, too?" Dok Man was surprised.

"I did. Perhaps I was the first man to see him in the works. But I'm afraid I committed..."

Ung Chil left Dok Man's, feeling embarrassed for his indiscretion. On his way he saw a crowd proceeding toward the office. He thought he would go in the direction, but just then he heard the hammering of tin-plate sheets from the smelter Hi Su's yard encircled with maizes. It was certain that Hi Su was cutting tin-plate sheets for buckets. Ung Chil deferred his intention to go in the direction and walked into Hi Su's yard abruptly. As he expected Hi Su was marking with a chalk tin-plate sheets.

"Hullo, Hi Su! How long are you going to do such a thing?" Ung Chil cried sternly staring at him.

"What, then, have I to do—in a season the works is closed?" Hi Su glanced at Ung Chil.

"Well, don't you know that General Kim Il Sung visited our works?"

"What? General Kim Il Sung?" Hi Su opened his eyes in wonder. He pushed aside tin-plate sheets and asked: "Is it true, uncle?"

"Hum! Being absorbed in making buckets, you know nothing..." Ung Chil squatted down. Hi Su, too, squatted down beside him awkwardly.

"You must be sane hereafter." Ung Chil said and began talking how he met General Kim Il Sung and how he was instructed.

Hi Su was greatly excited even with tears in his eyes.

"Now, is it possible, Hi Su, to do this sort of thing instead of defending the works well as General Kim Il Sung wished?" Ung Chil admonished.

"Uncle Ung Chil, I'm sorry I was wrong. I will go to the works every day from now on." Hi Su said with a blush.

"Well, let's go at once!" Full-hearted Ung Chil pulled Hi Su by the sleeve.

After a while Ung Chil and Hi Su were running toward the office of the works where people were gathering.

That night Ung Chil remained awake till late. Faces of those who cried out, shaking their fists, their resolve to reconstruct the works at once as General Kim Il Sung instructed flashed across his mind one after another.

Encouraged by him, they were high-spirited as rolling waves which were once stagnant but now found their course. The more he thought the more everything seemed to be a dream.

General Kim Il Sung whom the workers had looked up to as a lighthouse since the dark days when the Japanese imperialists oppressed them with bayonets! General Kim Il Sung who had defeated the enemy and restored the fatherland for them! With the happiness that he met him, he could hardly control his excitement.

Across his mind flashed the case of "pumpkin heads" for which Byong Du and he had been taken to the police station and tortured for one and a half months.

Once Byong Du who had been to the Songjin High Frequency Works heard from his friends there an episode about "pumpkin heads." The Japanese imperialist troops from Ranam and Hamhung surged forward to "mop up" General Kim Il Sung's unit, but on the contrary they were annihilated by the brilliant piece of tactics of General Kim Il Sung. And the Japs, being unable to carry their numberless bodies, cut heads alone from the bodies, packed them into jutebags to carry secretly by ox-carts. A driver who knew the secret, pretending ignorance, asked: "What are they?" Then the Japanese imperialist private answered: "They are... pumpkins, you fool!" Hence "pumpkin heads". In those days the talk that General Kim Il Sung used an art of shortening distance and appeared like lightning now in the east and then in the west to mow down the Japanese imperialist soldiers was so common that the episode of "pumpkin heads," too, soon spread among the workers. And the whole works buzzed just as the stirred-up beehive.

Hearing the episode, the police arrested workers at random and tried to disclose the source. Byong Du and Ung Chil, too, were arrested.

The police tortured them, saying that they were the authors of the false rumor. But what a great strength the thought, that General Kim Il Sung was leading the Korean people, gave Ung Chil even when he was tortured brutally!

The voices of General Kim Il Sung rang in his ears when he was looking back upon the past days:

(Now the masters of the works are the workers... The workers and peasants who were poverty-stricken in the past must build their own country, a happy society... We must start operating the works and produce iron as early as possible. There is nothing impossible in this world for workers... We will be looking forward to the day when iron will flow out of the furnaces...)

Every word came home to him.

The words showed his great love and encouragement for the poor workers who had been treated like an animal by the Japanese imperialists and the capitalists. Who on earth did prize them so much? Who on earth did love them so greatly and believe in them in the past?

Various figures floated before his eyes—his father who was buried to death under a dam when he was working at a waterpower station construction site, himself who used to be struck heavily from 14 and was driven away at last from a Japanese iron works after he served as an odd-boy and then did his hard toil at the steel works, his friends who fell into the oven of boiling iron being exhausted with carrying ores, and his eldest son who died without taking a dose of medicine, though he was suffering from pneumonia. All heart-

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Pyongyang City Meeting Held in Commemoration of 52nd Anniversary of March 1 Popular Uprising Which Holds a Brilliant Place in the History of Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle of Our People

A Pyongyang city meeting was held on the evening of February 28 at the Moranbong Theatre in commemoration of the 52nd anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising, a nation-wide patriotic struggle, which holds a brilliant place in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always confidently leads our people along the one road of victory and glory. Also seen there was a big national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrade Choe Yong Jin; Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the SPA and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongu Party; Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Ministers of the Cabinet, responsible functionaries of government organs, public organizations and scientific institutions.

After the Patriotic Song was played, SPA Chairman Paek Nam Un made the report.

Recalling that the Japanese imperialists established a most barbaric military-fascist rule on the very day of their occupation of Korea and forced upon our people a bitter life of colonial slavery, he said:

The Korean people vigorously waged such various forms of struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors as the Volunteers' Movement, Independence Army Movement and patriotic cultural and political movement from the days when the Japanese imperialists began stretching their crooked hands of aggression to our country.

Notably, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who was a pioneer and outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in our country, organized the Korean National Association and closely rallied broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces and energetically aroused our people in the anti-Japanese struggle for the independence of the country.

The burning desire of the Korean people for restoring the country and achieving national independence and their pent-up national wrath at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the robbers, burst into a nation-wide popular uprising on March 1, 1919.

The March 1 Popular Uprising which began with a large-scale anti-Japanese demonstration of hundreds of thousands of Seoul citizens swiftly spread to the whole of Korea under the slogan "Away with the Japs and Japanese army!" "Long live Korean independence!" and it was waged vehemently in all places abroad where Koreans lived, the reporter said. The March 1 Popular Uprising, he added, struck a hard blow at the Japanese imperialists and shook their system of colonial rule to its very foundation.

The reporter quoted the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution:

"Through the March 1 Movement our Korean nation showed to mankind of the world that the Korean nation was alive and they did not want a life of a ruined nation, but were full of the spirit to fight to the finish for freedom and independence and win victory."

The March 1 Popular Uprising, the reporter stressed, demonstrated to the whole world the unbreakable patriotic mettle of the Korean people unafraid of any sacrifice in the struggle against the foreign aggressors.

The Korean people did not stop the struggle after the March 1 Popular Uprising, but they could not win, because there was no unified leadership and correct fighting programme and the revolutionary force lacked unity. The Korean people were craving for an outstanding Leader who would confidently lead the revolutionary struggle to victory, the reporter said.

He continued:

This ardent desire of the nation was brought to shining realisation when the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, brightly lit the path of our people with the great rays of the *Juche* idea, at the head of the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, set forth a *Juche* line of the Korean revolution, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of our people, and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle developed the national liberation struggle of our people to a new, higher stage and brought about a fundamental turn in the revolutionary movement of our country.

By the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for 15 years under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, brigandish Japanese imperialism was routed and the restoration of the fatherland, so ardently desired by our people, was brilliantly achieved.

Recalling that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our people have won after the liberation great victories and successes in the revolution and construction and built a developed socialist power on this land by bringing to shining realisation the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence indicated by him, the reporter said:

Our country is today throwing its brilliant rays all over the world as the "motherland of *Juche*," the "land of Chollima" and the "model country of socialism" envied so much by the world people.

All these victories and successes made by our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work owe entirely to the outstanding and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, and they are a great victory of his immortal idea of *Juche*.

Apart from the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, we can not think of the restoration of our fatherland or the founding of our Party, our people's power and our revolutionary armed forces or our socialist system or the happy life today or a brighter future of the fatherland.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists have intensified as never before the moves of aggression and war with recourse to brutal military fascist dictatorship, while getting more feverish in their colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, Chairman Paek Nam Un denounced them for stepping up more frantically especially these days the manoeuvres to provoke a new war behind the rumours of fraudulent "U.S. army reduction" which they have spread.

Saying that now the U.S. imperialists are using revived Japanese militarism as a "shock brigade" in executing their policies of aggression and war, the reporter went on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said as follows:

"Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has now raised its head again in Asia; it renders an ever-growing menace to world peace and the independence and security of Asian countries."

Noting that the Japanese militarists are attaching special importance to our country in achieving their overseas expansion ambition, the reporter referred to the fact that the scoundrels are desperately carrying on the economic, ideological and cultural infiltration into South Korea and further stepping up the manoeuvres for military invasion of our country.

The reporter continued:

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are the most shameless aggressor against our country, provocateur of a new war, brazen-faced plunderer, the cannibal of the 20th century and the inveterate enemy with whom we cannot live for a day under the same sky.

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, are committing without hesitation such never-to-be-condoned treacherous acts as begging for the long-term stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and zealously ushering in the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism.

Now the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, steeped in desperate "long-term office" scheme, are becoming more brutal in their fascist suppression of the people and making no scruple of perpetrating such thrice-cursed crimes as driving out large numbers of South Korean compatriots to the battlefields of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the Vietnamese people at the dictates of their master and trading off compatriots to other countries as slaves, treating them as commodities.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious."

Referring to the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, the reporter said:

The South Korean revolutionaries have founded the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a unified Marxist-Leninist party and a party of the working class taking the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the guiding idea, in the trials of a bloody struggle.

With the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the broad masses of the people in South Korea subjected to oppression and exploitation have now the true defender of their class and national interests and the South Korean people their reliable political general staff in their revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberation.

The reporter, in the name of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, extended militant support and encouragement to the revolutionaries and all the people of South Korea.

He quoted the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people:

"To unify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people at the present stage and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay."

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader our people have made every possible effort for the realization of the independent unification of the father-

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All Plots of U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique to Blight Honour of Korean People and Prevent Reunion of Kinsmen Fully Disclosed

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Held to Welcome Our Olympic Team Home from Sapporo Pre-Olympic Winter Games, Skater Han Pil Hwa Interviewed by Reporters in Pyongyang

On February 27 a Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre to welcome the Olympic team of our country which obtained fine results in the Sapporo Pre-Olymic Winter Games, once again demonstrating to the whole world the stamina of the Red sportsmen of Chollima Korea who have grown up in the warm bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and adding lustre to the honour of the socialist fatherland and the nation.

Respectfully hung on the background of the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and benevolent father of our sportsmen, who has always led our people along one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, brightly illumined the course to be followed by our physical culture and developed it on the basis of *Juche*.

At the meeting Son Gil Chon, head of the Olympic team of our country, delivered a report on the activities of our team. He dwelt in detail on the facts that our skaters gained good scores at every event in the women's speed skating contests in the Sapporo Pre-Olympic Winter Games, shattering the malignant political intrigues of the reactionaries and that Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa came second and third respectively in the women's 3,000-metre and 1,500-metre events, defeating world renowned rivals in spite of unfavourable weather conditions and thus once again glorified the socialist fatherland.

The shining successes made by our team, he said, are attributable to the wise guidance and profound solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the benevolent father of our sportsmen.

The reporter expressed heartfelt thanks to Chairman Han Dok Su, and functionaries, of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan for their fervent welcome and best attention accorded to our team for its success in the games during its stay in Japan, and also manifested thanks to the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan-Korea Association and other democratic organizations of Japan and fair-minded Japanese people for their active support rendered to our team in its activities.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the South Korean sportsmen amid the loud applause of the entire attendants.

Earlier, on February 26 Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa, a member of our Olympic team, who had participated in the Sapporo Pre-Olympic Winter Games, was interviewed by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang.

Answering the questions put by reporters, skater Han Pil Hwa referred in detail to the brilliant successes attained by our skaters in the games and the support and encouragement given by the compatriots in Japan and Japanese people and then she disclosed the sinister plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to mess up her games.

She first laid bare with indignation the base action of the rascals who put up letters insulting her on the wall of a branch office of the "Mindan" (the Union of South Korean Residents in Japan) standing just opposite to the hotel where our team stayed.

Referring to the political intrigue of the rascals who, disguising a woman by the name of Han Gye Hwa as her "sister," brought her to Sapporo from Seoul and frantically tried to stage a deceptive drama "reunion of sisters," Han Pil Hwa said:

The outcry that woman Han Gye Hwa is my "sister" is a ludicrous concoction and a vile trick of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to bar me from scoring fine results in the games by causing confusion at any cost and exercising some mental "influence" upon me.

Thanks to the Leader sportsmen of our country chalk up fine results in the international games, and everyone can display to the full his own talents and ability under the most advanced, excellent socialist system of our country provided by the Leader. The enemies feared most that this fact might be known to the whole world. That was why they tried to hinder my games by all means.

Han Pil Hwa went on to say: I decided to see and have a heart-to-heart talk with Han Gye Hwa, a woman compatriot, though she is not my sister, and hoped to convey her a letter from her parents in the northern half of the Republic, together with the tape on which their voices were recorded and pictures of her family members, but the rascals whisked her hurry-scurry to Seoul, afraid of their plot being exposed.

After explaining how she could speak with her brother living in South Korea for 30 minutes over international telephone, Han Pil Hwa flayed with indignation the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who finally prevented the brother and sister from meeting each other.

She dwelt on the facts that her brother who had come to see her was snatched away by the enemy on the very evening he had arrived in Japan and was locked up in a Yankee's house all night under strict watch and that after a long wait she, concerned about her brother's safety, had a press conference, at which she exposed the political intrigue of the enemy and asked reporters to arrange her meeting with her brother. She continued:

Past zero that night, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sent a "letter of proposal" to us through their pawns. It was attached with preposterous conditions as already reported.

What kind of "condition" is necessary on earth for the reunion of brother and sister?...

It was an extension of the insidious intrigue they hatched by using woman Han Gye Hwa that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brought my brother to Japan.

When their desperate effort for attaining their wily political purpose by utilizing woman Han Gye Hwa was revealed and proved futile under public censure within and without, the enemies took my brother to Tokyo in an attempt to cover up their crime and save their "face" by making it appear that they were "interested" in our reunion from the outset.

She lashed at the enemies, saying that it was entirely due to the reckless scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for national split and against the country's unification that she missed a chance to see her brother this time. The enemies bar so maliciously the reunion of kith and kin and of fellow countrymen even in a foreign country, she continued, because they are afraid that the South Korean people will learn the magnificent realities of the northern half of the Republic which is prospering under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and because they fear that the miserable realities of South Korea caused by their manoeuvres of aggression and treachery be laid bare.

When reporters asked her what she would like to say to her brother in South Korea and the South Korean people, she quoted the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"The peaceful unification of the country is utterly unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the present puppets are left alone in South Korea"** and said:

I ardently appeal to the South Korean people to turn out as one in the struggle to knock down the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, frustrate the re-aggression scheme of Japanese militarism and set up a genuine people's government, for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

I sincerely hope that my brother will turn out with courage in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, not being used as a lever in the political trick of the scoundrels.

In conclusion, she expressed her firm determination to score more splendid success in the Sapporo Winter Olympics to be held next year to repay the great solicitude of the Leader and make a report of allegiance to the Leader by sweating much in training, wholeheartedly upholding the teachings of the fatherly Leader.

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breaking scenes of the past revived one after another before his eyes. But, has not he said that the workers and peasants who had been poverty-stricken in the past should be the masters of the country?... Such a country will be founded without fail, for General Kim Il Sung himself said so.

Nay, haven't the workers themselves discussed all the night through how to reconstruct the works according to the instruction of General Kim Il Sung? We must found such a state upholding his will without fail.

Ung Chil felt everything became clear and new strength welling up in him.

(From now on I must live upholding General Kim Il Sung's will, believing in him and depending upon him. We must break out the congealed steel in the furnaces even with chisels, for he ordered us to reconstruct the furnaces.)

Ung Chil resolved firmly and now all the more he thought of Byong Du.

(What is Byong Du doing now, when all the people are in high spirits after meeting with General Kim Il Sung? I'd bring him back! He'll be excited very much if he was told the news that the General visited the works.)

The next day Ung Chil took the train to fetch Byong Du.

Everything was in disorder, for it was the first days after the liberation. The composite train which started at noon got to N station toward evening, but for some urgent reason the passengers were told to get off to take the train of the next morning.

There was no other way, though he was in all haste.

Ung Chil got off and came out to the station plaza. It was a hell of crowd!

There Ung Chil met with a metal worker who left the works the previous day. And through him he happened to know that the Byong Dus were there waiting for the same train.

Ung Chil was taken to a corner of the plaza where the Byong Dus were taking a rest.

Byong Du, noticing Ung Chil, ran out of the shade of an elm tree crying: "Aren't you Ung Chil? What wind brought you here?"

"I came to fetch you," Ung Chil said.

"To fetch me?"

"There's a particular reason. What a luck it is that I met you here!"

"What's it?"

"Let's sit there first. I'll tell you the details."

Meanwhile Byong Du's wife and children came running to him. Byong Du's youngest child clang to Ung Chil's leg.

As soon as they took their seats under the shade Byong Du impatiently asked:

"What's the reason, eh?"

"General Kim Il Sung visited our works," Ung Chil said, suppressing his excitement.

"General Kim Il Sung himself?" Byong Du's eyes sparkled at once. "Brother! Is that true?" The metal worker asked coming nearer on his knees.

"Incredible?... Perhaps so. Who on earth could expect his visit to our works? But it's real truth."

"Well, have you seen him in person, too?" Byong Du asked still incredibly.

"Of course I did. I talked with him and shook hands with him."

"You did shake hands with him, really?"

"You are still sceptical, aren't you?" said Ung Chil and he went on speaking the details proudly.

Byong Du and the metal worker were listening to him with bated breath.

Byong Du's wife incessantly mopped the corner of her eye with her coat strings.

"He said that we workers were the masters of the works and to leave the works on the ground of hard living meant the renouncing of the right to be the masters.

"Hello, Byong Du! Neither you nor I was treated as human being in the past. We were despised by the Japs and led a life worse than the animal! But the General values us as masters of the country and works. Now is it possible to leave the works when he asks us to reconstruct it to produce iron at the earliest date? What do you say, Byong Du?"

Byong Du who was listening to him suddenly moaned and then his shoulders trembled. Byong Du's wife turned aside screening her face with the rim of her skirt.

"Hello, Ung Chil!" Byong Du raised his head and said, "Let's go back to the works. Think of General Kim Il Sung! Where else can I go when General Kim Il Sung calls me? Let's go back at once and produce iron as he asks."

"So do I, brother!" The metal worker followed.

The three went around the station and informed the old workers of the works of the news. All of them rose to go together with them.

The news brought by Ung Chil spread in an instant. Soon Ung Chil was surrounded by the crowd. Ung Chil could hardly answer to their questions put in rapid succession. Both inside and outside of the station bubbled over with excitement.

As people saw the sun after a long rain they became animated with the talk about General Kim Il Sung. Ung Chil and the Byong Dus took the train for the works, with a single desire to found the state under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung.

Thus the history of iron of liberated Korea began.

How many difficulties and bottlenecks stood in their way till the historic moment they drew out the first iron in the presence of General Kim Il Sung after taking out piece by piece the congealed steel of the dead furnaces and boiling them again!

It was the first severe battle the working class who had taken power underwent in the course of building economy of the country.

Ung Chil and Byong Du never went home to take rest till the day they built a fire in the furnace.

For them there were no differences between days and nights.

Not once, while they were cutting out the congealed steel in the furnace with chisels, they were disappointed wondering when it would be finished.

Ung Chil, however, always recalled the words "there is nothing impossible in this world for workers."

Then new strength welled up unnoticedly and his resolve grew firmer.

Every time they met with difficulties, the workers, recalling General Kim Il Sung's words, held a meeting and united their strength and wisdom to overcome them.

Every word spoken by him was the source of strength encouraging them toward glorious exploit. Thus the time flowed in battles showing no signs of fatigue.

Meanwhile things changed in the country.

The Party and people's power were founded, democratic reforms were realized and everything was carried out as General Kim Il Sung talked once to Ung Chil. Workers' living conditions, too, were bettered day by day thanks to the Party and Government led by him.

One day, when Ung Chil and Byong Du were up to the eyes in work at the furnace, a cadre of the works who had been to Pyongyang came up to them saying: "Comrade Ung Chil! General Kim Il Sung asked me about your health. And he asked me to convey his kind regards to you."

"What? Does General Kim Il Sung still remember my name?" Ung Chil said in bewilderment.

"Not only your name but he still remembers what you said when you saw him. And when I reported about the fact that you brought back Com. Byong Du after you met with him and that you were striving hard to reconstruct the furnace, he was pleased very much complimenting you were the real working-class man," he said.

"I'm doing nothing to be praised of. I'm surprised that you've talked of me too favourably to him," Ung Chil said to him blushing at the undue compliments of General Kim Il Sung.

"No. I talked what I thought true. He was anxious about your health. So you must give attention to your health, however important your job may be, and you must not make him feel anxiety."

Ung Chil and Byong Du were moved very much.

(Thank you very much, dear General!) They could say to themselves.

The more they enjoyed the benefit of General Kim Il Sung, the more they were eager to produce iron as early as possible for the sake of the General and for the sake of the country.

The day came at last. That was the historic moment our iron was to be born for the first time. It was the iron of our working class, which would make our country wealthy and strong, create the happy life of the people and annihilate the aggressors at a blow.

The whole country—the whole world was watching the moment.

Among them there were enemies and the cross-tempered watching this moment with fear and uneasiness.

General Kim Il Sung gently came up to the red tape. Beside him were Ung Chil and Byong Du.

Soon General Kim Il Sung cut the tape with the scissors Ung Chil handed. At the moment yellowish red steel with countless sparks flying about the air gushed out of the furnace like a river.

All at once cheers burst forth and "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" shook the sphere.

General Kim Il Sung, smiling all over his face, grasped firmly Ung Chil and Byong Du's hands saying, "Now, let me grasp the hands of heroes who had put life into the dead electric furnace!"

And then he went on: "Your services are great, indeed! The history of producing iron through cutting out the congealed steel in the furnace has never been created. It has been possible only by our working class."

Thus highly praised, Ung Chil and Byong Du could not restrain hot drops streaming down their cheeks.

"What's the matter—dropping tears on such a happy day?" General Kim Il Sung said smiling.

"Dear General! We are too happy—"

"So am I, but we have many more furnaces and open-hearth furnaces waiting for your competent hands. We must continue our battles making use of the experiences gained here."

The General once again grasped Ung Chil and Byong Du's hands.

"Dear General! Give us any kinds of tasks. We can perform them." Ung Chil said with confidence.

A few months later Ung Chil and Byong Du, under orders of General Kim Il Sung, removed to this iron works to join the reconstruction party of the furnace No. 1.

It was a harder task. Numberless difficulties obstructed them.

The workers, however, overcame them one after another picturing the iron river which soon would flow out before their eyes.

As time flowed Ung Chil became able to understand more clearly the great and deep meaning contained in the words, connected with iron, spoken by General Kim Il Sung when he met him for the first time.

It was a night of snowstorm.

The workers were busy in reconstructing the furnace. In small hours Ung Chil together with younger ones was carrying in bricks that could be used in building furnace walls. The head of the reconstruction work ran up to him and told that General Kim Il Sung was wanting him on the phone.

It was so unexpected thing that Ung Chil dashed toward the phone room in disorder. He took the receiver discreetly.

"Dear General! Pak Ung Chil is speaking."

Ung Chil said politely. Then the familiar voices rang:

"Com. Ung Chil, how are you? I have meant to visit there once, but have not done so yet. I have got report on the progress of the work from the manager. How's it? Do things go on smoothly? Is there any question to solve?"

"Dear General! Requests we made the other day were all fulfilled through your warm care. At present we have not any particular thing wanted. Now things go on smoothly as planned."

"How is your health? Is there any one who got ill?"

"We are all right, dear General."

"All of you must be careful about your health. It is cold these days."

"Thank you very much, dear General." Ung Chil said with deep emotion.

The General went on talking. "Com. Ung Chil! Now the whole country is longing for the day when your reconstructed furnace will produce iron. Can you do it by the time you determined?"

"Yes, we can." Ung Chil said assuredly.

"Fine! Do it without fail. Your reconstruction work is of great significance not only economically but also politically. Don't forget it."

"We will not forget it."

"And if you have any question to solve, demand it without hesitation. Kind regards to you all," saying so the General rang off.

The wall clock struck two.

Before Ung Chil's eyes there floated the figure of General Kim Il Sung sitting up till the depth of snowstormy night, giving his mind to the work of the country and directing his attention even to the health of the workers.

In his mind the determination to offer his life willingly for the sake of General Kim Il Sung became firmer.

(To be Concluded)

The U.S. Imperialists' and Japanese Militarists' Schemes for Aggression and Nuclear War Will Be Baffled

On the Occasion of the "Bikini Day"

Seventeen years have passed since the Japanese fishermen aboard a boat suffered tragic calamities from an H-bomb test by the U.S. imperialists while they were engaged in fishing operations near the Bikini Island in the South Pacific on March 1, 1954.

The Japanese people suffered horrible disasters on three occasions — the A-bomb explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the U.S. imperialists in August 1945 and the tragedy in the Bikini Island in 1954. And they designated March 1 as the "Bikini Day" and, every year, have marked this day as the day of the struggle to indict to the whole world the U.S. imperialist robbers, the most heinous enemy of mankind, for their atrocities and to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear war and their occupation of Japan.

On this occasion the Korean people express firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their vigorous struggle against the ever-intensifying manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for aggression and war.

Today, seventeen years after the Bikini calamities, the security of the Japanese people is still menaced and the nuclear war clouds hang more heavily over them, due to the undisguised military compact between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and to their frenzied war manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists have revived and rearmed the Japanese militarists and are using them as a "shock force" in their Asian aggression. And they not only have turned Japan into their supply base and base of attack for aggression on our country and other Asian countries and have converted Okinawa into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East, but also are turning the whole territory of Japan into their nuclear base.

Under the false signboard of "return" of Okinawa to Japan the U.S. imperialists are more craftily scheming to secure their substantial perpetual occupation of Okinawa and continue to maintain it as their nuclear base to keep imposing all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings and more horrible nuclear calamities upon the inhabitants there. The U.S. imperialists are committing all these criminal acts in close co-operation with the reactionary Sato clique.

In their vain attempt to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, their master, the Japanese militarists who have quickly revived under the positive aegis of U.S. imperialism are working madly to militarize and fascistize their country on the one hand and, on the other, are increasing their armed forces of aggression on a large scale. Particularly in recent years they, frantically stepping up their nuclear armament scheme, have been making haste for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and have been producing weapons of mass destruction in a big way.

The reactionary Sato clique are today attempting to drive the Japanese people into the horrors of a sanguinary war again. They are stirring up ardor for overseas expansion, openly spreading a rubbish that "the Pacific war was advantageous".

The plots of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists for aggression and nuclear war, however, are evoking a more powerful denunciation on the part of the Japanese people and the broad section of the people in Asia and other parts of the world.

The broad segments of the people in Okinawa and Japan proper, who have come to realize that neither freedom and democracy nor the complete independence, peace and security of their country can ever be expected as long as the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists continue to pursue the policies of aggression and war, are trenchantly condemning them for their vile schemes and are unfolding a powerful mass struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from Okinawa and the unconditional, overall and immediate return of that island.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, declared as follows:

"Our people support and express militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and domestic monopoly capital for winning the country's complete independence, democracy and peace." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 73.)

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should look straight at the reality of Asia where a storm of revolution is raging furiously and act prudently.

If they persist in the reckless policies of aggression and nuclear war, they will not be able to escape the final doom in face of the powerful struggle of the peoples in Korea and Japan and the broad sections of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

Grand Ground-Breaking Ceremony Held for Construction of Matoto Porcelain Factory in Guinea by Aid of DPRK Government

A grand ground-breaking ceremony for the Matoto porcelain factory to be built in Guinea by our country under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea was held in Matoto, Guinea, on February 18, according to a report from Conakry.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the ceremony place were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and a portrait of Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Hanging there were slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" and "Long live Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, the indomitable founder of the State of Guinea!" written in Korean and Guinean.

Present at the ceremony were Karim Banggoura, Secretary of State in Charge of Industry and Mine of the Republic of Guinea; Toure Mohamed Lamin, Secretary of State in Charge of Power; Marcel Mato, Secretary of State in Charge of Internal and External Trade; and other responsible functionaries concerned and more than 1,000 people.

Also present there were Ambassador Son Ryong Sun and staff members of the embassy of our country in Guinea and technicians of our country staying in Guinea to build the factory.

The Ambassador of our country and Karim Banggoura made speeches at the ceremony.

Karim Banggoura pointed out that the building of a porcelain factory by the aid of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great encouragement to the Guinean people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

He referred to the brilliant successes made by the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he emphatically said, the Korean people are leading a happy life and working and advancing vigorously.

He concluded his speech with loud shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" "Long live President Ahmed Sekou Toure!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" "Long live the Republic of Guinea!"

Each time the speakers pointed to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, in their speeches, the attendants broke into warm applause with the feelings of boundless adoration of, and respect for him.

After their speeches Karim Banggoura and the Ambassador of our country took the first shovels to build the porcelain factory, a token of friendship.

(KCNA)

Morocco Greets 15th Anniversary of Its Independence

Today the Moroccan people are significantly greeting the 15th independence anniversary of their country.

On March 2, 1956 they gained independence through a tenacious struggle against France and for the national independence and freedom.

The independence of Morocco served as a fresh momentum in the struggle of its people for creating a new life.

On this occasion the Korean people extend congratulations and greetings to the Moroccan people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and restore its lost ground." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 519.)

The imperialists and colonialists schemed to keep up intervention in and domination over Morocco even after its independence.

Ever since their independence the Moroccan people have unfolded the vigorous struggle to liquidate the aftermath of the vicious colonial rule of the imperialists and consolidate the national independence, while fighting against the colonialists who put obstacles in the way of the Moroccan people striving for creation of a new life and manoeuvred to retain the colonial rule over the country by using their economic foothold that still remained.

The people of Morocco have built new factories, and devoted considerable efforts to the mining industry to obtain a great result in this field. They scored a number of successes in their struggle to solve the problem of grains on their own and develop agriculture in a many-sided way.

The Moroccan people are now fighting against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for making an inroad upon the country with the "aid" as a bait in lieu of the old colonialists, and give support to the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Israeli Zionists who receive military aid from U.S. imperialism.

The Korean and Moroccan peoples have the bitter past marked by the imperialist and colonialist exploitation and suppression and are now linked with each other on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist united front.

The Korean people hope that the relations of friendship with the Moroccan people will be further developed and strengthened in the mutual interests of the peoples of the two countries on the joint front of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, and are actively striving to that end.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Moroccan people great success in their endeavours for consolidation of the national independence, the independent development of their country and creation of a new life against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

Han Dok Yon

A Criminal, Fraudulent Paper of Nixon Clique Revealing Vicious, Brigandish Ambition of U.S. Imperialism for Furtherance of Its Policy of Aggression and War

Nixon, war boss of U.S. imperialism, submitted on February 25 to "Congress" another criminal, fraudulent paper what is called "the U.S. foreign policy report in the 1970's." On the same day, this skunk gave a radio address concerning the question of the aggressive foreign policy of U.S. imperialism.

The report of Nixon, a notorious war maniac, like his radio address, is an extremely preposterous, criminal and fraudulent one filled with falsity and deception, threat and fabrication plus shameless craftiness and villainy from beginning to end; it is a sinister plan of U.S. imperialism for aggression and war aimed at world domination.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and genius Leader of revolution, said:

"All the events that have taken place in the international arena in recent years reveal more glaringly the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism, above all, U.S. imperialism. The aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism knows no bounds." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 96.)

In his "report" Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, ludicrously vociferated about "Nixon doctrine" and "policy of strength" and openly revealed the intention to further step up the policy of aggression and war.

This brute, talking volubly about the so-called "responsibility before the world," harped like mad on the need of "resuming the policy of strength" on the one hand and, on the other, struck up the tune of "peace" in a disgusting manner. By so doing he betrayed the ulterior motive of the U.S. imperialists to fulfil their wild ambition of aggression by carrying forward their hitherto-pursued foolhardy "policy of strength" as the cornerstone of their aggressive foreign policy and by coupling the "peace strategy" with it.

In particular, war maniac Nixon, shamelessly enough, tried to veil with a cloak of "peace" the so-called "Nixon doctrine" the burglarious, fraudulent and foul nature of which had been exposed before the world long ago. Meanwhile, he prattled that "nuclear shield would be offered" in case of "need" and that the "efforts of allies would be summoned up" by "force" and with "commitments," and thus fully disclosed the black-hearted intention of the U.S. imperialists to mobilize more of their allies, puppets and satellite countries for further intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression and war against the revolutionary forces of the world in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine," a doctrine of aggression. Then, Nixon, foaming at the mouth, blabbed for hours about the need of exerting "great efforts" for Asian aggression through an "active furtherance" of "Nixon doctrine" in Asia.

As known to all, the U.S. imperialists, flourishing the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" and "new Asia policy", have frantically driven out their Asian puppets and satellite countries to the execution of their aggressive policy in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, while reinforcing with frenzy their aggressor troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army under the subterfuge of "reduction," are madly intensifying their manoeuvres to trigger a new war in Korea and committing ever more villainous acts of military provocation against our country.

In line with the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" the U.S. imperialists have brought their aggression forces and their Asian puppets into action in Indochina, and thus are further escalating their aggressive war and staging the barbarous warfare of genocide in this region.

This is a striking evidence of the foul, aggressive nature of the "Nixon doctrine."

Nixon's jabbering in his "report" about the need of "active furtherance" of the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia is an open declaration that the U.S. imperialists will further step up their new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and continue to viciously expand and intensify their barbarous war of aggression on Indochina by driving their Asian puppets into it so as to quicken the pace of their aggression on Asia.

The villain openly declared that a "higher degree of military aid" would be given and "aerial operation" be further intensified in the aggressive war in Indochina to "ensure the security of the U.S. army" and that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops "would not be withdrawn" from South Vietnam as long as "North Vietnam detains even a single American prisoner of war." Moreover, he had the effrontery to reverse black and white in an attempt to shift on to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the responsibility for the war they are staging in Indochina.

This is a foolish artifice to camouflage and legalize the escalation of the criminal aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists who wrecked peace and security in Indochina and created such a grave situation as seen today and to subdue the Vietnamese people by threat and blackmail.

It is nothing but a brigandish logic and a shameless act, like a "thief crying stop thief."

No matter how much he may be accustomed to turning things upside down, Nixon, a confirmed aggressor, can never cover up the odious nature of U.S. imperialism as the ignitor of the aggressive war in Vietnam and as the main culprit who has spread the war of aggression all over Indochina including Cambodia and Laos.

In the "report" the Nixon clique disclosed their malicious scheme to drive out the revived Japanese militarists as a "shock force" in their Asian aggression in a bigger way for carrying the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" into effect on a fuller scale.

In the "report," the villain Nixon, attaching "particular" importance to the "U.S.-Japan relations," extolled Japan as "one of the four big powers," repeatedly emphasized the necessity of "strengthening" the "tie-up" and "co-operation" with the Japanese militarists and raved that the Japanese militarists should "fulfil responsibility" in the execution of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression on Asia.

The reactionary Sato clique are now intent on overseas aggression as never before and, whenever opportunity offers itself, openly let loose powder-reeking, aggressive jargon that "security of South Korea is indispensable" or "essential factor in the security of Japan" and that they "woud not remain a passive onlooker to developments in Korea". Besides, in cahoots with the U.S. imperialists they are working madly to prepare for an aggressive war in Korea. It is at such a time that Nixon is actively backing up the Japanese militarists and egging them on to overseas aggression with greater zest. This is the most vicious criminal act of the U.S. imperialists to drive out the Japanese militarists into aggression against Korea.

In the "report" Nixon again revealed the vile attempt of U.S. imperialism to add spurs to the "modernization" of the armament of the puppet army by giving more "military aid" to South Korea under the false signboard of the so-called "reduction of the U.S. army" in South Korea and thus step up war preparations against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All these facts clearly show how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to ignite another war in Korea and achieve their wild ambition for aggression on Korea.

In the "report" Nixon, the war boss of U.S. imperialism, brewed a dastardly scheme to create "two Chinas," kicking up a criminal racket against China.

This brute palavered that he would not agree to expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the UN and admitting the People's Republic of China to its membership and that he would observe the "commitments" with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and thus fully disclosed the ulterior motive of U.S. imperialism to perpetuate its occupation of the Taiwan Province, an integral part of the inviolable territory of the People's Republic of China, and steadily step up aggressive manoeuvres against the PRC.

What is more, Nixon blew the hypocritical trumpet of "peaceful solution of the question of the Near and Middle East" or "negotiation," thereby attempting to perpetuate the illegal occupation of the Arab land by the Israeli aggressors and prod them into aggressive action against the Arab countries in a more vicious way and realize the aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism.

In the "report" the Nixon clique did not try to conceal the foul ambition for domination over the African and Latin American countries by increasing the so-called "aid" to them and infiltrating actively into these countries.

All facts patently prove that "the U.S. foreign policy report" of Nixon, war boss of U.S. imperialism, is a plan of aggression and war for world domination in every respect and a paper full of extremely absurd and fraudulent words to put the cart before the horse and mislead world public opinion.

No cunning trick and foolhardy desperation on the part of the Nixon clique, a pack of murderers, nor their heinous policy of war and crafty deception can ever help them escape the fate of their ruin already sealed by history.

The further the Nixon clique step up adventurous, reckless aggression and war, the deeper the U.S. imperialists sink into a morass of collapse.

Pak Jung Gil

(Continued from Page 5)

land up to date after liberation, the reporter declared.

But, he went on, the U.S. imperialists and the successive rulers of South Korea have doggedly opposed the independent, peaceful unification of our fatherland, turning down each time our fair and reasonable proposals reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the whole nation and imprisoning people at random and imposing harsh penalties upon them, if they utter the mere words "independent peaceful unification" in South Korea.

In order to achieve the cause of national unification, it is imperative to chase the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, out of South Korea, destroy their colonial rule, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution.

The entire people of North and South Korea, rallied ever closer around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will decisively shatter the manoeuvres of the enemy to perpetuate the split of our nation and will surely unify our fatherland by fighting vehemently against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The reporter quoted the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader: **"In order to hasten that day of triumph and glory, the South Korean people should prepare the revolutionary forces faster and unfold the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle more vigorously on a mass scale. Meanwhile, the people in the northern half should further consolidate our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily, continue to render active support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and steadily strengthen the militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces."**

And the reporter referred in detail to the fighting tasks of the North and South Korean people.

We should make every effort to develop the international revolutionary movement and keep close ties with it, he stressed.

The attendants of the meeting renewed their unshakable determination to firmly arm themselves with the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, smash the reaggression scheme of Japanese militarism against South Korea, sweep away their stooges from South Korea and accelerate the historic cause of national unification.

Serious Food Crisis in South Korea

Today the South Korean economy has completely been devastated and is in a serious crisis due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's traitorous, reactionary policy. The food crisis is the biggest social problem at present.

Even according to the data published by the South Korean puppet clique, this year South Korea is said to be short of 2,500,000-2,600,000 tons of food grain which is equivalent to the amount of food for a year's consumption for nearly half of its population. This is almost three times the shortage of food in 1957, which was 960,000 tons. That year the food crisis was extremely serious owing to a "big crop failure."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hard at work to import food grain from abroad in an effort to fill up such an excessive deficiency of food.

An announcement made by the puppet clique on December 20 last year shows that the amount of food to be imported for 1971 runs into 2,676,000 tons.

This is 2.6 times as much as the annual average food imports in the past ten years and greater than in 1969 when the amount of food imports reached 2,610,000 tons, a record figure.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique deplore that the amount of food imports for this year is the "biggest in history" which "causes a big alarm."

Confronted with such a catastrophic situation, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are busy in importing any kind of food grain, whether it be rotton and perished or even worm-eaten.

It is not fortuitous that even South Korean publications put it this way: It is really lamentable on any account that "South Korea, an agrarian country, has been reduced to Japan's dumping ground for rotten rice."

As regards the conversion of South Korea into such an area ridden with serious famine, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The plunder and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and landlords have ruined South Korean agriculture to the extreme. The arable land and sown area are steadily decreasing, and agricultural production is still based on backward, mediaeval techniques. Thus, South Korea, a former granary, has been turned into a zone of chronic famine...." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 401.)

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique carry on deceptive propaganda that the chronic and serious food crisis in South Korea is caused by "crop failure" resulting from "drought" and "flood" or by chance factor. But this is entirely an inevitable consequence of the 20-odd-year-long colonial agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary extortion policy of the South Korean puppet clique.

After their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists retained as ever the feudalistic relations of exploitation, which serve them as a favourable basis for colonial domination and plunder and which constitute an obstacle to the development of agricultural productive forces. Thus today in the South Korean countryside some 100,000 landlords hold 40 per cent of the total arable land and harshly exploit more than 1,400,000 peasant households, or about 60 per cent of the total, keeping them in the bondage of the feudal tenant system.

The U.S. imperialists, relying on the relationship of feudalistic exploitation, have intensified their plunder of the peasants and ruined the agricultural productive forces and thereby turned South Korea into their market for "surplus" farm produce.

In executing their policy of aggression and war the U.S. imperialists have expropriated more than 230,000 *chongbo* of farm land, or above one-tenth of the total arable land in South Korea, for the construction of military roads and military establishments. Besides, the farm land in South Korea has been acidified in an all-round way and has all but been devastated due to the forced sale of surplus acid manure by the U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism, far from undertaking any project for irrigation, afforestation and water conservancy, destroyed even the existing negligible irrigation facilities at random on the pretext that they stand in the way of the expansion of military bases and military roads.

South Korea has now become a miserable "kingdom of calamities" where even a little rain brings about a flood and a few sunny days causes a drought.

South Korea's agriculture has thus been ruined utterly and the output of grain steadily decreased by 2,300,000-2,600,000 tons in the recent 2-3 years as compared with the average harvest in the years of Japanese imperialist rule. Even according to the extremely minimized figure released by the South Korean puppet clique, the rate of South Korea's dependence on foreign countries for grain was 17 per cent on the annual average between 1956 and 1959, and it has risen to 40-50 per cent at present.

The further aggravation of the food crisis by the colonial agricultural policy and brigandish predatory policy of U.S. imperialism has given rise to social and economic chaos and deteriorated the livelihood of the people to the extreme.

In South Korea the number of foodless peasant households is showing a sharp increase. In 1961 when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique took "power," 1,000,000 peasant households were left without food. The figure grew to 1,400,000 in 1964, 2,000,000 in 1968 and 2,250,000 in 1970. This indicates that all peasant households in South Korea, except landlords and rich peasants, are in a foodless state.

In South Korea swept by famine, those peasants who give up farming and leave their villages in search of the means of living are rapidly increasing in number. Even according to the data made public by the South Korean puppet clique, in the nine years from 1961 to 1969 upwards of 420,000 peasant families comprising more than 2,700,000 farming population left their villages only to lead a vagabond life.

The South Korean vagrant peasants who flock to cities swarming with jobless people go about begging from door to door, work as odd-jobbers to barely keep their body and soul together, or die of hunger miserably in the streets.

Due to the serious food shortage, rice price is on the steady upgrade. The drastic rise in rice price stimulates an advance in prices as a whole, further aggravates chronic inflation and leaves the South Korean economy in a great confusion.

By no ruse can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique tide over the ever-worsening food crisis in South Korea.

Li Jip

Miserable sight of South Korean foodless peasants leaving their village

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